

DESCRIPTIONS OF AND OBSERVATIONS ON SOME
CHALCIDOID HYMENOPTERA—II.

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The following is a table to the North American Species of *Euplectrus* Westwood, based on a study of the types, except in the case of Provancher's species. The latter are genuine species of the genus (perhaps excepting *mellipes*).

Females.—Legs all yellow. Propodeum with a median carina. The species do not differ much in sculpture.

Abdomen yellow.

Abdomen black above at distal third and along the margins.

Scutum with a more or less distinct median

carina.....*catocalæ* Howard.

Abdomen entirely yellow except the lateral and proximal margins. Scutum with a median carina. Propodeum glabrous.

Male mouth broadly white.....*comstockii* Howard.

Male face entirely black.....*platypenæ* Howard.

The same but the abdomen with a black area at meson at base of distal third. Mouth in both sexes white. Propodeum glabrous. Median carina on scutum more or less distinct.....*leucotrophis* Howard.

(=*frontalis* Howard).

The same but mouth black; propodeum coarsely

scaly.....*marginatus* Ashmead.

Abdomen black. Pronotum not rugose.

Black.....*mellipes* Provancher.

Metallic.....*lucens* Provancher.

Abdomen black with a large basal area above.

Submetallic.....*viridæneus* Provancher.

Euplectrus insuetus Gahan (types examined) is not an euplectrine. The caudal tibial spurs are not *very* large; the scutellum bears a true lateral groove (*mesad* of the bristles).

Diaulinus intermedius new species.

Female.—Like *begini* Crawford but the annulus on the caudal tibiæ is *distinctly* broader than the yellow proximad of it (over

twice broader), the postmarginal vein is subequal to the stigmal (distinctly longer in *begini*) and the funicle joints are not subequal. The mandibles are 4- and 5-dentate in both species, and in both the caudal tibial spurs are single. Differs from *pulchripes* in that the said annulus is narrower, not extending to the middle (distad of it in *pulchripes*); also the scape is wholly black (white at basal third in the other species). In *pulchripes*, both mandibles are 5-dentate and the caudal tibial spurs single. From *websteri* in the colour of the legs; the median carina of the propodeum is distinct, not as in *pulchripes* but very delicate as in *websteri* and *begini*; and in *websteri* the postmarginal vein is longer than the stigmal. In *websteri* the mandibles and scape are as in *pulchripes*, also the caudal tibial spur.

Propodeal spiracles minute and round, the lateral carinae absent. Funicle 1 longer than wide, 2 subquadrate. Club with a distinct terminal nipple in all four species and this terminates a small conical joint, so that the club is 4-jointed.

Described from one female reared at Kingston, Rhode Island, January 6, 1916, from *Phytomyza chrysanthemi* (A. E. Stone).

Type.—Catalogue No. 20193, U. S. N. M., the specimen in fragments on a slide.

Pseudiglyphomyia coptodiscæ new species.

Female.—Length, 1.60 mm. Characterized by bearing on the fore wing an obtuse brown stain from the stigmal vein and of moderate size (extending nearly across the blade).

Lemon yellow, the following parts dark metallic green; Occiput at upper half, ocellar area, proximal half of pedicel, scape except at extreme base, apex of the neck of prothorax, somewhat over the cephalic third of the scutum (except at lateral margin), the green area with a scalloped caudal margin, the scutellum except lateral margins except at base and the cephalic and caudal margins between the grooves (the cephalic more broadly yellow and irregular), postscutellum except lateral and apical margins, propodeum except laterad of the spiracle, dorsal thorax laterad of the postscutellum and apical scutellum except at lateral margin, base of abdomen narrowly (except at meson more or less), caudal coxæ dorso-proximad broadly, a rather broad stripe around abdomen just

distad of the middle, then a very narrow one (dorsad) and then a slightly broader one near apex, the three more or less fused along the meson, the apical one not as broad as the first one at middle. Middle tibia with a central submetallic cinctus. Propodeum with a median carina only. Thorax scaly. Postmarginal vein not quite so long as the stigmal. Funicle 1 a half longer than wide, 2 somewhat shorter; club terminating in a long conical spine. Pedicel as long as funicle 1 or a little longer. Mandibles 5-dentate. Antennæ brownish.

The male is similar but the antennæ are all light yellow (except pedicel and apex of scape broadly, which are darker), the occiput has only a minute dark spot on each side, upper half, the pronotum has a narrow median line at cephalic half from the metallic apex of neck, the scutellum is green between the grooves except very narrowly at apex, the line at base of abdomen is triangular, large, extending nearly to lateral margins while the narrow distal two stripes of the abdomen are absent, the middle stripe with a large rectangular area against it caudad at meson. Also, the terminal spine of the club is small.

From one pair reared from *Coptodisca splendoriferella*, Madisonville, Kentucky, October 16, 1899.

Types.—Catalogue No. 20194, U. S. N. M., the pair on tags, the heads and a male fore wing on a slide.

Asaphes americana Girault.

One pair reared from the clover aphid, Lexington, Kentucky, May 28, 1890 (H. Garman). Compared with types.

The marginal vein is somewhat dilated distad. Petiole of abdomen somewhat longer than wide, longitudinally striate. Abdomen glabrous, segment 2 longest, occupying nearly a third of the surface, 3 large yet somewhat shorter than 2, extending to beyond the middle; 4 half the length of 3, with four cross-rows of minute reddish setæ (except along the median line). Propodeum rugoso-punctate and with a short neck; *scutellum with a distinct punctate cross-suture* a little before apex, glabrous distad of it. Parapsidal furrows complete. Axillæ and caudal margin of parapside, glabrous. Pronotum transverse-quadrate, shorter than the scutum.

Trichogrammatomyia new genus.

Female.—In my table to the *Chætostrichini* runs to *Brachygramma* Girault (there is a ring-joint, the antennæ 7-jointed); but the following differences: The marginal vein is not stout yet not long (about six times longer than wide, nearly twice the length of the well-developed stigmal); the ovipositor is inserted proximad of the middle of the venter by a little; the marginal fringes of the not broad fore wings are long (more or less a third the greatest wing-width), the club is not much wider than the funicle; the discal ciliation of the fore wing is moderate and bears regular lines cephalad and caudad only. Caudal wings narrow, not long, with two lines of discal cilia, the caudal marginal cilia as long as the marginal cilia of the fore wing. Halitus of *Trichogramma*. No oblique line of setæ from the stigmal vein. Caudal femur stouter, the tarsal joints more or less equal, longer than wide. Mandibles with two acute teeth and an inner oblique truncation.

The male antenna has the flagellum filiform, only one funicle joint which is nearly twice longer than wide and the club is divided near the middle, the two joints about as long as the funicle or the pedicel; funicle and club with long, stiff hairs.

Trichogrammatomyia tortricis new species. Genotype.

Female.—Length 0.50 mm.

Black, the fore wings dusky from base to end of the stigmal vein, the venation dusky. Face, vertex, lateral margins and median line of scutum and distal third of scutum (more at the meson), orange yellow. Club twice longer than its greatest width (at middle), a little longer than the scape, 1 hemispherical, 2 conical, not spined at apex, over twice the length of 1. Funicle joints subequal, each over twice wider than long; pedicel twice or more the length of the funicle. Fore wings with about twelve lines of discal cilia where widest, the ciliation extending back to the base of the marginal vein (centrally). Tarsi pale.

Described from one male, and seven females from the eggs of *Tortrix cerasivorana*, Guelph, Ontario, Canada, (C. J. S. Bethune).

Types.—Catalogue No. 20195, U. S. N. M., the specimens on two slides.